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SENATE PASSES CANAL BILL

MEASURE IS FAVORED BY A VOTE OF 68 TO 6.

GOVERNMENT LIBERAL SUBSCRIBER

Bill Provides For Issuance of One Million Shares at \$100 Each to Construct Water Way.

The senate Saturday passed the Nicaragua canal bill, decided to make the anti-scalping bill the unfinished business and continued without the completion of the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. A number of amendments were made to the Nicaragua canal bill, and there were innumerable short speeches during the day. There was, however, no opposition to a vote when the time came, and a roll call on it developed only six votes in opposition to final passage.

The Nicaragua canal bill, as it passed, continues the name of the Maritime Canal Company.

It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued except that held by the Nicaragua and Costa Rican governments. The company is also required to redeem and cancel all bonds and scrip heretofore issued by the company and to satisfy all cash liabilities.

To enable the company to comply with this requirement, treasury warrants to the amount of \$5,000,000 are authorized, with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the actual cash value of the rights, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the president.

This being done, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to subscribe for 95,000 shares of the company's stock for the government of the United States. The present members of the board of directors are then to resign and a board of seven is to be appointed in their stead, consisting of five on behalf of the United States, and one each on behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

No two of them are to be residents of any one state, and no person who has heretofore been interested in the canal company is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal.

Each of the directors, except the president, is to receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and the president is to have \$6,000. All traveling expenses are to be paid. Annual reports are required. There is a provision against declaring a dividend except upon the net earnings.

The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six years. The payments are restricted to \$20,000,000 annually. The canal is to be large enough "for the use of the largest sea-going vessels at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the engineers, and not to exceed \$115,000,000." This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work to be used as occasion may require.

The bill gives the government a lien upon the property to secure the repayment of the moneys advanced, and the president is empowered to declare forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainment.

Thereafter a full title is to rest in the government of the United States. The president is also authorized to secure any change in or modification of the terms of the concession, either from the concessionaires or from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In case of failure in such negotiations the president is also empowered to negotiate for another route across the isthmus.

He is further requested to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty or any other treaty found to be in existence and standing in the way of construction.

The neutrality of the canal is granted, but the right to protect it against the interruptions of business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States is reserved.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Members Held Their First Annual Convention In Denver.

The National Live Stock Association, which was formed at a convention held in Denver, Col., a year ago by the representatives of the growers and dealers in cattle, sheep, horses and hogs of the United States, is celebrating the completion of its first year with a convention in that city, containing nearly a thousand delegates, representing property valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

In connection with this meeting is an exhibition of thoroughbred and range cattle that for numbers and quality has never been excelled in the west.

JOHNSON CREATED SENSATION.

Indiana Republican Fires Some Hot Shots at the President.

A Washington special says: Not since the stirring days before the declaration of war last spring has the house witnessed such an exhibition of excitement and such scenes of unbounded enthusiasm as occurred Wednesday when the two republicans, Mr. Johnson, the Indiana member, and Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, locked horns on the question of expansion.

The army bill, which was under debate, was swallowed up in the broader question of our future national policy and the debate was lifted from the dead level of mediocrity into absolute brilliancy. Mr. Johnson secured time from the democratic side to attack the position of the administration. It was not the first time he has broken away from his party on public questions.

On past occasions he has won a reputation as a master of invective and the knowledge that he was to speak had attracted an enormous crowd to the galleries. Wednesday he added to his reputation. With satire, irony and wit, the keen thrusts of his logic were driven home.

He denounced the proposition to annex the Philippines as subversive of every tradition dear to the American heart in the past and the inauguration of a policy that would end in the downfall of the republic. He said the ratification of the treaty by the senate would sound the death knell of all the efforts of those who were trying to prevent the country from rushing on to suicide and declared if he were a senator he would not sit in his seat before it should be ratified.

"We were on the verge of a crisis," said Mr. Johnson. "Those who failed to rush forward in support of the scheme of the imperialists were being denounced here and in the public press as 'Spaniards' and men who failed in their duty."

He denounced the president as the slavish follower of public opinion, but warned him that the tide would recede and the voice of the people would in time rebuke him. Members stood in the aisles ten deep while he was speaking, but he tried to stop the applause which continually broke out from the democratic side. For almost two hours his words poured forth. When he had finished Mr. Dolliver came to the defense of the president.

One of the ablest debaters and perhaps the most eloquent member of the house, his reply set the republicans wild with enthusiasm. He described how the president had been fairly driven into the war by those who now sought to embarrass him before peace was definitely obtained and his eulogy of the president patiently meeting all of the perplexing problems which beset him as the great events of the last year moved on, aroused his side and the galleries to cheers.

But the highest pitch of the excitement was reached when Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dolliver got to close quarters toward the end of the latter's speech. Mr. Johnson pressed the defender of the administration to disclose the president's ultimate purpose regarding the Philippines, but Mr. Dolliver for some time adroitly evaded a direct response.

At last he contented himself with declaring that this was not the point at issue, that the first thing was to end the war by ratifying the treaty. The future of the Philippines was a question for the future. It was in every respect a remarkable debate.

ALLEGED MURDERERS JAILED.

Nine Men Charged With Killing Mr. Rustin and His Son.

Nine men are in jail at Colquitt, Ga., charged with the assassination of old man Rustin and his son.

As soon as he heard of the assassination the sheriff hastened to the scene, and after consulting with old man Rustin, before the latter died, proceeded at once to arrest the man Coot Phillips, his father, Burrell Coot Phillips, and two of young Phillips' cousins, Dooz and Florence Bailey, and lodged them in jail before daylight Sunday morning.

Since the coronor's jury returned a verdict the following named persons have been placed in jail charged with complicity in the crime: Henry and Doc Phillips, brothers of Coot Phillips; Press Bailey, a cousin; Isaac Gardner, a cousin, and Enzema Cleveland, making nine in jail at this writing, with two others still at large.

There is no doubt about the authorities having the proper persons in jail that committed the crime.

AN ALLIANCE SUGGESTED.

Aguinaldo Wants Spain to Recognize His Government.

According to a dispatch received at Madrid from Manila, the Filipino congress at Malolos has authorized the release of the Spanish civil prisoners and will shortly liberate the military prisoners.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, declares that Aguinaldo has made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands conditional upon Spain recognizing the Philippine republic and allying herself thereto.

Aguinaldo, it is added, has similarly demanded the vatican's recognition of the Philippine republic.

GENERAL EAGAN ON TRIAL

COURTMARTIAL BEGINS ITS WORK AT WASHINGTON.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY" ENTERED.

Commissary General's Attorney Outlines the Defense—Several Witnesses Examined.

A Washington dispatch says: The board of army officers designated by the secretary of war to sit as a court-martial in the case of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in connection with his testimony before the war investigating commission, met in the red parlor of the Ebbitt house at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning and almost immediately proceeded to the business in hand.

The court consisted of Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Major General James F. Wade, U. S. V.; Major General M. C. Butler, U. S. V.; Major General S. M. B. Young, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, U. S. V.; Brigadier General George M. Randall, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Jacob Kline, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Richard Combs, U. S. V.; Colonel Peter C. Haines, corps of engineers; Colonel George L. Gillespie, corps of engineers; Colonel Charles R. Suter, corps of engineers; Colonel Francis L. Guenther, Fourth artillery; Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, deputy judge advocate general, judge advocate of the army.

The members of the court, who appeared in full dress uniform, were seated about a long table placed lengthwise of the room, General Merritt, the president of the court occupying the seat at the head. At just 10 o'clock Colonel Davis called the roll of the court, all of the members responding to their names. As he concluded Gen. Eagan appeared with his counsel, Mr. A. S. Worthington, formerly United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, and took seats near the judge advocate at the foot of the table. General Eagan also wore the full dress uniform of his rank.

Almost immediately Colonel Davis arose and introduced General Eagan and his counsel and then proceeded to read the order convening the court.

Plea of "Not Guilty."

The judge advocate when this was concluded, turned to General Eagan and inquired whether he objected to any of the members of the court as designated by the order. General Eagan replied: "I do not."

The members of the court then arose and took the usual oath, which was administered by Colonel Davis. The charges and specifications were then read.

To the first charge he said "not guilty." To the specification of the second charge he pleaded not guilty, not denying, however, that the specification sets forth correctly a part of the language used.

To the second charge he pleaded "not guilty."

The judge advocate then arose and said that the case in hand was a peculiar one, but presented no unusual difficulties. The accused had seen fit to add to his plea of not guilty some words tending to qualify it, but he did not think the plea relieved the court from the necessity of proving the facts alleged.

Judge Worthington responded briefly and explained why the qualifying words had been used upon his recommendation.

Whatever, said he, the court may think of the propriety of the language used by General Eagan before the war investigating committee, there was no doubt in his (Worthington's) mind that he was fully protected in using that language by the laws of the land.

General Miles, he said, had appeared before the commission about three weeks before General Eagan had made his statement, and on that occasion had made most serious and sweeping charges against many of his subordinates, and particularly against him and the commissary department of the army.

SIXTH OF FEBRUARY

The Senate Will Vote On The Treaty With Spain.

The senate held two executive sessions Wednesday and at each the peace treaty was the subject under discussion. At the first an agreement was reached to vote on the treaty Feb. 6, and at the second Senator Davis presented the American commissioners' reasons for the acceptance of the treaty in the form in which it was finally concluded. The agreement for a vote was in the following language: "That the senate agree to vote on the treaty with Spain and all amendments on Monday, the 6th of February, at 3 o'clock, p. m."

A FIGHT OVER PROMOTIONS.

SENATORS DISCUSS MERITS OF SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.

MUCH WARM TALK INDULGED IN.

Sampson's Friends Charge That Schley Wanted to Keep Out of Cervera's Way at Santiago.

A Washington special says: The entire executive session of the senate Monday was devoted wholly to the discussion of the promotion of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers engaged in the Santiago campaign over the heads of officers who were their superiors in rank.

The controversy was then postponed for twenty days after a vote had been taken to call for the records of the navy department bearing upon the conduct of all affected by the advancement.

The discussion arose over the resolution of which Senator Butler was the author, calling for these documents. As originally offered it asked for the reasons for the advancement, but the resolution was modified so as to request the record only. The resolution was then allowed to pass without further division.

For three hours previous to this, however, the senate had been engaged in a very animated battle, which involved many intricacies and was participated in by a large number of senators.

The main contests were first over the general policy of promoting these officers over others who were characterized as quite as deserving, though less fortunate in that they were deprived of such active participation in the war, and second, as to the relative merits of Sampson and Schley.

Sensors Gorman and Wellington, of Maryland, one a republican and the other a democrat, united in a fierce attack upon the navy department for favoring Sampson over Schley.

Sensors Lindsay, Pettigrew, Perkins and Money attacked the whole system of promotion as a "species of favoritism which was not warranted by the facts." The method of the administration was defended by Messrs. Hale, Chandler and Lodge.

Senator Wellington was especially zealous in his advocacy of the claims of Admiral Schley and his presentation of reasons why Admiral Sampson should not be preferred over him.

He made the statement that if the official papers were ordered they would demonstrate beyond a possible question the fact that Schley and not Sampson fought the battle of Santiago.

Senator Lindsay found much in the promotion of both Schley and Sampson over Commodore Watson to condemn.

The charge was made that Schley had voluntarily left Santiago after reaching the vicinity of that port, and after Cervera had entered the harbor, and also the charge that when the Spanish fleet had sailed out through the narrow mouth of the channel Admiral (then Commodore) Schley had made a reverse movement with the Brooklyn and gone in a direction opposite to that taken by the Spanish squadron instead of boldly attacking the enemy in the beginning. It was asserted that these facts were among those which the archives would reveal.

The friends of Admiral Schley declared they had nothing to fear from having all the facts known. Explaining his start to leave Santiago and his refusal to obey department orders before Sampson's arrival, he said it was because he had been unable to coal at sea. When they were asked how it had happened that they had been able to coal thirty-six hours afterwards, they replied that this was due to the fact that a storm had given place to a calm.

Sensors Lindsay and Pettigrew, who were not standing for either Sampson or Schley, made the point that these developments had merely emphasized the reasons why the senate should be put into possession of all the facts before the voting.

"I am not the champion of either of these officers," said Mr. Pettigrew, "and if Schley ran away from the enemy or showed a disposition to do so, I want to know it."

PRISON APPROPRIATION CUT.

Only Half Million Available For Building at Atlanta, Ga.

A Washington dispatch says: The attorney general's estimate for the first appropriation for the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., will probably be cut to half a million dollars, as it has been discovered that this was the sum originally set out in the act providing for such a prison. There is an additional \$100,000 for interior equipment. It is the attorney general's idea that this sum will be sufficient to go ahead with the main building, and that the wings and other buildings can be added after this has been completed.

OFFICERS LEAVE SERVICE.

By Direction of the President They Are Temporarily Discharged.

By direction of the president the following named general officers have been temporarily discharged from the volunteer army of the United States army, their services being no longer required by reason of the muster out of volunteer regiments: Major General H. C. Merriam, Brigadier Generals John M. Bacon, Edwin D. Sumner, William W. Gordon, James R. Wadsworth, John N. Andrews, Leonard W. Colby, Edgar R. Kellogg, John B. Castleman, Thomas H. Barber, John F. Weston, Eugene Griffin and John W. Clous.

Some of the brigadier generals are officers in the regular army who, during the war, accepted volunteer rank. The remainder were appointed from civil life. The latter will proceed to their homes.

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

The Coal Operators and Miners Reach An Amicable Agreement.

Carnegie hall, Allegheny, Pa., rang with "America" Tuesday night in commemoration of the wage difference which was effected between the coal operators and miners of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. The settlement means peace for more than 100,000 men and their employers as far as the general issues are concerned.

The settlement was reached after one of the most notable gatherings in the history of the industry. The leaders of both sides made a bitter fight, and it looks as if there will be a split and chaos prevail in the industry.

SMITH MAKES PROTEST.

Opposes Plan of Putting A. & W. F. Road in Class Number One.

President and General Manager George C. Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, appeared before the Georgia railroad commission Tuesday morning to show cause why the road should not be put in class number one.

President Smith urged that no action be taken by the commission now and that the company be allowed to remain in classification number two, as it was an inopportune time to cut down the revenues of the road.

FATAL FAMILY FUED.

A Pitched Battle In Which a Number of Men Are Killed.

A Nashville, Tenn., dispatch says: Last Friday on the line between Lee county, Va., and Hancock county, Tenn., a section remote from the telegraph, a battle occurred between twenty members of the Eddy family of Virginia and the Ramsey family of Tennessee.

The battle lasted several hours, during which a number of men on both sides were killed and injured.

A quarrel of long standing resulted in the fight, particulars of which are not yet obtainable.

THESE GET A RAISE.

Station Agents and Telegraphers in Missouri Promised an Advance.

A Kansas City dispatch says: The station agents and telegraphers on the lines of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad north of Kansas City have been granted their demands for better wages. The grievance committee which laid the claims of the men before the general officers have been promised that the wages of the 360 agents and operators involved will be increased \$10 per month.

CULBERSON SUCCEEDS MILLS.

Texas Legislature Elects Senatorial Candidate Unanimously.

A dispatch from Austin says: The senate and house of the Texas legislature met Tuesday at noon in their separate chambers. The Hon. Charles A. Culbertson, the sole democratic nominee, was elected without opposition to succeed the retiring senator, Roger Q. Mills.

SAVANNAH'S NEW MAYOR.

Mr. Herman Meyers Wins Contest Over Hon. J. J. McDonough.

After a spirited contest, Herman Meyers, ex-mayor of Savannah, Ga., president of the National bank of Savannah and of the Savannah Grocery company, was elected mayor Tuesday over Hon. J. J. McDonough, by a majority of 320 votes.

OREGON NOT NEEDED.

Battleship Will Proceed to Manila Instead of Samoa Islands.

A Washington dispatch says: The Oregon is not going to Samoa, but will go straight ahead to Manila after taking coal at Honolulu, according to the officials at the navy department.

The dispatch of the ocean-going tug Iroquois from San Francisco to Honolulu was not inspired by the desire to change the Oregon's orders, for, as a matter of fact, the navy department arranged two months ago to put the Iroquois to use as a dispatch boat between San Francisco and Honolulu pending the laying of a cable, and this trip was projected at that time.

FILIPINOS MORE AGGRESSIVE

AGUINALDO SAID TO BE RAPIDLY CONCENTRATING HIS FORCES.

AGONCILLO DEMANDS RECOGNITION

Islanders Are Under the Impression That We Are Trying to Humbug Them. Outcome Uncertain.

Advices from Manila via Hong Kong state that the Independencia (newspaper) issued a supplement Wednesday containing a dispatch purporting to come from Malolos, the seat of the rebel government.

It comments upon the appointment of the commission and says:

"The Filipinos naturally suspect this a new attempt to humbug. Dewey and Spencer Pratt promised us independence if the Filipinos republic was stable. The Filipinos are disillusioned. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time until they have accumulated formidable forces, when America, abusing her strength, will begin a war to ratify her sovereignty."

The Independencia then adds that all the commissioners are partisans of colonial expansion and incidentally asserts that the archbishop also favors annexation "with the sole object of gaining the sympathies of the winning side, immaterial which, in the interests of the religious corporations."

The Filipinos of Cataltan and Gegafin, mistaking salutes exchanged between British and German warships on January 18th, moved 3,000 men to the front of battle, covering the adjacent country, but they did not attack the American lines.

Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available man is being recruited and arms depots are being established at San Bernardino, Union, Trinidad and other large towns.

The surrounding country is being levied on for supplies and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to subsist on rice.

It is estimated that there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms, and it is said that there are nearly fifty Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them having been recently acquired.

The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively outside of Manila in the event of hostilities, hence they feel confident in the future.

Many of the Filipino officers complain of alleged discourteous treatment upon the part of Americans at Manila.

AGONCILLO WANTS RECOGNITION.

A Washington special says: Senor Lopez, secretary of Agoncillo, the Washington representative of Aguinaldo, called at the state department at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and lodged with the chief clerk a communication which, according to the common expectation, marked the critical stage in the Philippine question. This is the third attempt made by the Filipino representatives to secure official recognition from the United States government.

The advices from Manila, which have reached the war department, are far from reassuring. It is understood that General Otis reports an expectation on his part that the insurgents are about to force an issue, and if this should be so, the result cannot be foreseen. Manila itself, and not Iloilo, as might at first be supposed, is regarded the danger point just now.

General Otis is so sure of his ground that the officials here feel no doubt as to the outcome of a hostile collision between the American and insurgent forces under Aguinaldo, particularly as General Otis would have the enormous advantage of the full cooperation of the American fleet under Dewey.

But it is particularly desirable that even a battle ending in a victory be avoided just now, for the president has by no means surrendered his conviction that the misguided Filipinos can be brought to an understanding of the real objects of the United States and peacefully accept the conditions sought to be imposed.

PATTI WEDS BARON.

Marriage Takes Place at Brecon, Wales, With Simple Ceremonies.

A London dispatch says: Adelina Patti, the singer, was married Wednesday at Brecon, Wales, to Baron Cederstrom, director of the Health Gymnastic institute here.

Madame Patti took a train from Craig-y-Nos, her residence, to Brecon, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The band of the South Wales Borderers met the party at the station and with the fire brigade and police, headed by the town band, escorted the wedding party to the Roman Catholic church, which had been specially decorated.